## NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1879.

#### THE STOLEN STATE.

NO SETTLEMENT OF THE MAINE TROUBLE. THE COURT NOT APPLIED TO BY THE GOVERNOR-PRESIDENT HAYES CONFIDENT THERE WILL BE NO VIOLENCE-GARCELON'S LATEST DEFENCE-GENERAL BUTLER'S OPINIONS.

Governor Garcelon of Maine has not submitted the disputed questions to the Supreme Judicial Court, and in a speech at Belfast night in defence of his course, be made no mention of a purpose to do In a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, President Hayes said that he thought there was no danger of violence in Maine. He did not believe that the fraud would be successful in the face of the public feeling on the subject, and expected Governor Garcelon and those acting with him to yield. He expressed great confidence in the people of Maine, Mayor Nash of Augusta wrote the Governor a letter yesterday, assuring him of his ability to preserve the peace by the regular and special police, and urging him not to call out the militia. General Butler denies that he has advised the Governor or his Councillors, but defends their action.

#### FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK.

THE GOVERNOR EXPECTED TO REPUSE TO SUBMIT THE MATTER TO THE SUPREME COURT-ADVICE FROM THE MAYOR OF AUGUSTA-TROOPS IN

that Governor Garcelon will not submit to the Supreme Court the questions propounded by ex-Governor Morrill. The Republicans will be prepared for this, and will present the question through a majority of the members of the last Senate, as it is thought such proceedings would conform with the law. The disposition is to exhaust every legal this forenoon at the Secretary of State's office for authority to examine the returns from Farmington. and was refused by Councillor Fogg. Governor Garcelon went to Belfast to-day to attend a meeting called to sustain the course of the Governor and Conneil. A similar meeting was held this evening in Rockland. The Governor sent for the Mayor this afternoon to consult him in regard to a proper police force for preserving order on the reassembling of the Legislature. The Mayor had just finished writing a communication to his Excellency on the subject, and conveyed it in person. Mayor Nash was courteously received, and he assured the Governor that all needed preparations had been made for keeping the peace. Two hundred policemen have already been appointed, and this number will be increased if the exigencies of the case require it. The Mayor said he was able to keep order, and begged the Governor not to bring troops to the capitol or make preparations for artning them. He said he thought the people of Augusta would bear him out in these assurances. The Governor talked quite freely, and informed the Mayor that he had a great dislike of the idea of bringing troops here, and should not do it if peace could be maintained in any other way, but it would be his duty to preserve order and prevent interference with the members of the Legislature. The interview closed here, and the Mayor passed to the Governor the following

one touching the maintenance of order and the com-lete preservation of public peace.

I cannot retrain from expressing the hope that your xecilency will feel justified in relying upon the

its halls. Its doors have always been open to the incress and egrees of all well-behaved citizens, and I trust that your Excellency will see that the character of the building in that regard is sacredly maintained. The great aversion of the people to any other course is suggestively witnessed by the recent resistance in Bangor to the movement of war material supposed to be destined for the State House. That incident, in connection with the many suggestions in the public prints has induced me to address this letter to Your Excellency.

With great respect, your obedient servant, CHARLES E. NASH, Mayor. The Governor remarked that he would take the

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29 .- Captain Lynch, of the Montgomery Guards, has summoned his men to be ready to march at an instant's notice, which fact leads to the inference that the Guards and the Light Intantry will be called to Augusta.

THE GOVERNOR'S SUPPORTERS. A DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT BELFAST-SPEECHES BY GOVERNOR GARCELON, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS - POLITICAL PREACHERS DE-

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 29 .- Hayford Hall was packed to its utmost capacity this evening, in response a call for a "law and order" meeting to sustain the by William F. Colburn, esq., H. Rust was chosen chatrman. Mr. Rust on taking the chair addressed the meeting in a brief speech, and read abstracts from various carrying the recent election by wholesale bribery. He fald Tweed and his ring were no more corrupt than are

James G. Blaine and his ring to-day. Governor Garcelon was then introduced, and was re-ceived with loud applause. He began by saying that he and not come to the meeting to make an apology for atything he had done or left undone. He spoke of the recent election, and of rumors current soon after it took Slace in regard to the counting of the votes. He said hent Republicans had then said that the law 1877 was clearly unconstitutional, and named the gave a full explanation of the constitutional require ments in regard to the duty of town officers, and of the meuts in regard to the duty of town officers, and of the Governor and Council, as to the election returns. He said that when the returns were laid before the Legislature they would in every instance be found correctly labulated. He claimed that the returns were canvassed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and have and without regard to one party or the other. He spoke of the Ropublican Committee who visited him at the beginning of the canvass, and said that he then told the committee that he immed had never yet seen a single one of the returns. For the past few weeks the most abominable hes had been dually sent forth in regard to the counting of the votes. The returns from some of the large cities were fatally defective, and the Governor and Council had nothing to do in regard to them but to strictly follow the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. The Legislature will, he said, undoubtedly do Justice by the cities not represented, as the two branches are ludges of the election of their own members. The Governor said all the returns would be presented to the Legislature on the 7th of January, unless the State House was seized by a mob and the returns destroyed previous to that time. He challenged any man to put his fuger on a sincle thing he had done which was not strictly in accordance with the Censtitution, the laws and procedents. At the close of his speech the Governor was loudly applicated and three cheers were given ber him.

the meeting. He commenced by referring to the clergymen who had spoken at the indignation meeting on Saturday evening, and said they had made many false statements. He denied emphatically the statement that has been made that he had advised the Governor not to subsuit the questions in dispute to the Supreme Court as requested by the Hon. Lot M. Morrill. He said it ill becomes Republicans to make such a great ado about the recent count of the vote in this State when they all upheld the counting out of Tiden in 1876. At the same time, be said, he did not attempt to instify anything wrong on that account; but no man could name a single wrong that had been done in regard to the recent canvas of the vote in this State.

A. G. J. J. wett then spoke briefly. He attacked the law certificate certificate.

had been done in regard to the recent canvass of the vote in this State.

A. G. Jewett then spoke briefly. He attacked the law of 1877 relating to the correction of returns, and said it was against the clear provisions of the Constitution, and should not be obeyed. He advised the people not to support or attend my church at which politics were preached. The Republicans had attempted to carry the election in this State by bribery, but, happily, had been checkmated by the Governor and Council. A dispatch from Augusta was read, which was signed by C. F. Pilisbury and 560 others; also a letter from J. D. Lamson, Senator from this county. Resolutions were then read and adopted. They condemn bribery at elections, and say that no claimant ought rightfully to be inducted into an efficiency and contained through such means, and pledge support to the Governor and Council in all constitutional and legal acts.

#### A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

MAINE TROUBLES-CONFIDENT THAT THE DEM-OCRATS WILL RETREAT FROM THEIR UNTEN-ABLE POSITION-PURLIC FEELING THROUGHOUT

President Hayes, accompanied by his third son, Plainfield, N. J., Saturday evening, and returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. The President arrived in New-York at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after calling upon several friends, left the city for Washington by the fast train at 4 o'clock.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon the President in the special car assigned to his use, and while they were in conversation the train started. The first stop was at Trenton, and during the jourfreely upon a variety of subjects. At one point, however, immediately following a question from the reporter, he remarked: 'Pardon me: I have no wish to be interviewed. As to the people of Maine, they are well able to take care of themselves, and I believe they will, in this matter." Subsequently, however, he gave permission for his remarks in reference to the Maine fraud to be published.

" How do you think this disturbance in Maine will end?" was the first question asked by the re porter in regard to this matter.

"One cannot say, as yet," replied the President. "Has any reply been received from Governo Garcelon relative to the legal points Mr. Morrill proposes to raise?"

'Not as yet. You have read the legal questions Mr. Morrill propounds-do you consider them well

"Well, yes, as far as they go. But I do not think it will come to that. I do not think there will be any necessity for a hearing of these points. On the contrary, by Wednesday week, which will be the end of the ten days, I believe an understanding will be come to.

"That the Democrats will back down, do you

"They cannot do otherwise. They know that they have made a sad blunder. To think that that old Eastern State, with all its culture and educational advancement, will stand such a perversion of the people's prerogative is too absurd. I know they

#### NO OCCASION FOR VIOLENCE. "Do you apprehend violence "

"There is no occasion for it. A few foolish men perhaps may make a little noise, for there are al-ways foolish men pushing to the front on such occasions, but I do not apprehend that there will be any serious disturbance of the public peace. The whole people will come to see the justice of the case, and this healthy public opinion will settle the matter. The question, as I said, will all be settled before next Wednesday week."

"But suppose Governor Garcelon stubbornly refuses to send these legal points to the Courts and endeavors to maintain his present position T

"The party cannot afford to do it. Look at the way public opinion is shaping itself in the matter. Even the Democratic press condemns such conduct, and I have heard that Solon Chase, the well-known Greenbacker, and several leading men of the party, have spoken strongly against it. They cannot afford to lose all their hold upon the State of Maine, and lose it they must if this fraudulent scheme is pressed forward. And it is not only this particular State, but the prospects of the party all through the country will be seriously affected. Their stupid blunder of last year, when they forced an extra session upon the Nation, and their peculiar action at that session, are not yet forgotten."

PROSPECTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION. "Do you think they will attempt anything of the kind in the present Congress ?"

The President gave a quiet smile. "I do not think they will," he said. "There are no signs of

"The session before a general election is always

rather barren of legislation, is it not ?" "Very likely. As to the present, it is impossible to tell what may occur. Mr. Wood informs me that the House got through more work-not legislation particularly, but work of the committees, and so n-than any other session during the weeks before Caristmas that he has ever known. No, there is I le fear that the Democrats will revive their

tactics of last year. The effect of it is too plainly seen by them throughout the country." "And you think they will not dare to maintain

the position they have assumed in Maine ?" "I certainly do. Even if Governor Garcelon should refuse to have the legal points raised properly tested and holds on to the position the party has taken up, I do not think it is at all likely that the twenty-nine men of his party, or any considerable part of them, would be willing to take the seats that are in dispute. If the Republican Representatives that have been elected proceed to their seats in the Legislature on the proper day, their opponents will say, 'In equity, at least, you are entitled to your seats, and you may have them for us."

OTHER TOPICS TOUCHED UPON. In another part of the conversation the reporter

asked who was to be the new Minister to London. " That I cannot say." was the reply.

"THE TRIBUNE says the salary is too small ; that no fit representative can be obtained for such a

The President laughed. "There are plenty who

would be glad of it," he replied. Upon returning to the subject of the Maine fraud the President declined to say anything more on the matter, because he feit confident that the people of Maine were thoroughly capable of fighting their own battles. He knew that throughout the country there was an intense feeling upon the subject, and if the Democrats of

Maine retained their present attitude it might become serious. President Hayes passed through Elizabeth on his way to New-York from Plainfield yesterday morning. The train stopped a few minutes at the depot, and a large crowd gathered, including city officials, clergymen and others. The President bowed his acknowledgement of the greetings, but made no

NO APPEAL TO THE COURTS. THE GOVERNOR SAID TO HAVE DECIDED-PETITIONS

STILL COMING IN. Augusta, Me., Dec. 29.—It is stated upon good authority that the Governor has decided not to submit to the Supreme

by Senator Morrill, though the decision may not be written before tomorrow. His reasons for not submitting them are that most of the points have already been adjudicated, and that there would not be an opportunity to legally organize the Legislature tificates must be issued to members twenty days beforc the assembling of the Legislature. The Governor

also claims that he had no right to withdraw the certificates already issued; and, since each house is judge of its own elections, if there are wrongs they can be righted.

The Governor continues to receive numerous petitions from all parts of the State, praying that the

The Governor continues to receive numerous petitions from all parts of the State, praying that the law points involved may be referred to the Supreme Court. There was received to-day from Winslow a petition headed by the Hon. David Gariand and signed by seventy-five others; from Sullivan, a petition signed by Eugene Simpson and 29 others; from New Portland, a petition signed by John W. Norton, and innety-twoothers; from Topsham, a petition signed by Robert P. Whitney and 106 others.

## GENERAL BUTLER SPEAKS.

HE DENIES BEING GOVERNOR GARCELON'S COUN-SEL, BUT DEFENDS HIS COURSE-THE LOUISIANA

Boston, Dec. 29 .- For several days past common rumor has attributed to General Butler the position of legal adviser to Governor Garcelon and his Councillors. A reporter of The Evening Traveller called upon him to-day to obtain his views on the situation in Maine, and a report of the interview is published in the fourth edition of that paper this afternoon. General contradicts the statement that has been made in some quarters that he has given Governor Garcelon and Council legal advice on the course they have taken. He had never been asked, he said, to advise about that matter. He does not see how the Governor and Council could have acted otherwise than they have, and strictly followed the Constitution and laws.

"The Governor is not a judge," General Butler is reported as having said; "nor are he and the Council a keturning Board, but simply a Canvassing Board. They are to ascertain who appear to be elected from the returns certified by them, under the provisions of the Constitution and laws. Whether the defects discovered are amenable or unamenable under the laws, I don't know. Most of them would seem to be amenable by the final judge, the Legislature."

" You think, then, that the Governor and Council bave simply performed their legal duty ?" he

"They seem to me," he replied, "to be in the position of the man who has been employed to select a lot of perfect apples from a pile-to pick out the perfect ones only; and somebody comes along and says: 'Well, look here, what is that one set aside for-there is only a little speck in it.' 'Well,' says the man, 'it is my duty to find a perfect one, and if the man who bought these apples wants those with only a little speck in them he will attend to that; whether it is best to take them is none of my It belongs to the people of Maine and to the people whose official duty it is to see to the matter to decide as to the final acceptance or rejection of the slightly defective returns."

General Butler thinks the only way for the Republicans to meet the situation is by legal, constitutional means. In response to the question as to whether the Maine Legislature can choose the seven Presidential electors next year, General Butler

"Certainly; that is provided for by the Constitution of the United States, which says the electors are to be chosen in any way the Legislature may

General Butler does not believe there will be any fighting in Maine; he thinks there is too much common sense. He sees no parallel between the action of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876 and the of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876 and the present condition of affairs in Maine. "The difference is very observable; in Louisiana the Returning Board claimed and exercised the power of counting votes not thrown which they said ought to have been thrown; whereas, in Maine, the Governor only decides; he has no power to judge between the electors and the elected, except upon legal evidence brought before him, and then his act is not judicial but simply munisterial."

## THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.-Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, has just sold his English patents for electric lighting apparatus to a large incorporated company in Lendon for, it is said, \$150,000.

The Brush electric light is the only one which has been brought into practical and valuable use in this country. Mr. Brush is said to be the leading electrician of the country now, so far as the problems of induction are concerned, and his lights having been found practical, about 800 of them are now in regular use in factories, warehouses, theatres, etc. in the United States. His inventions have been patented in England. The headquarters of the concern is at Cleveland.

## GOVERNOR HOWARD SICK.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 29 .- Governor How-This is his second stroke within a week and will, it is feared, prove fatal. ard was to-day stricken with neuralgia of the beart.

## THE OPERA IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 29 .- The Mapleson opera season in this city began brilliantly this evening, the Boston Theatre being crowded. Mile. Marimon appeared in "La Sonnambula," with Campanini and Del Puente.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A SAD SKATING ACCIDENT.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 29.—Two brothers, Harry and Themas Zimmerman, nine and ten years old respectively, were drowned this morning while playing on the ice.

ree. THE BRUGIER CASE BEGUN.

FARGO, Dakota, Dec. 29.—The Brugier case was taken up on Saturday and three jurors obtained. It was then adjourned till to day. Eleven jurors in all have been procured and the court has again adjourned.

and the court has again adjourned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Iwo cousins, named Hedrord and Frank Duke, quarrelled over a game of cards at Pope's station, Miss., Saturday night. Frank shot Hedrord with a double-barrelled shofgin, killing him instantly.

THE SILAS H. MARTIN AFLOAT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—The brig Silas H. MARTIN, which was reported ashere near the bar at the mouth of Cape Feat River, has been floated off and is now on her way up to this city.

np to this city.

A BOY KILLED.

New-Orleans, Dec. 29.—August Johns, thirteen rears old, died here to day from injuries which he received by the premature discharge of a toy-pistol, which he had loaded with powder and wadding.

A SCHOONER FLOATED.

VINEYARD HAYEN, Dec. 29.—The schooner George L. Fessenden, Captain Thatcher, from Philadelphia for Roston, strack on Squash-Meacow Shoal on the night of the 26th and remained there until the morning of the 27th, when she was floated.

A PLAGUESTRICKEN SCHOONER.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 29.—The schooner Che-ubim, from Movingoma, Hayti, for New-York, put in yester-ay at Smithville in distress. Captain Lank and the inste-em Lank, had died of yellow fever and were buried at sea.

day at Shinkhad died of yellow fever and were buried at sea. The vessel is now at quarantine.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—An explosion of firedamp in the Painiertown mines near Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, caused the death of Samuel Kistier and Michael Kessier. Cyrus Foy was dangerously injured. The mines had hitherto been deemed perfectly safe.

SAD FATE OF A GAMBLER.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Cyrus Douglas, a nephew of the deceased millionaire. John Shillto, was found dead in bed this morning, at No. 1,011 Central-ave. on the third floor, over a drinking saloon. He was the son of Shillie's sister, was forty-two years of age, and at the time of his death was reduced to the position of a policy-dealer.

VINDICATING "MOONSHINERS."

wer as forty-two years of age, and at the universal forty-two years of age, and at the universal colored to the position of a policy-dealer.

VINDICATING "MOONSHINERS."

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The Times says Dinkgrave was not wounded by "moonshiners," near Monroe, as reported to Commissioner Raum. It appears that Dinkgrave reported to Commissioner Raum. It appears that Dinkgrave was returning from the arrest of Quick, when the mule attached to the wagon ran away, throwing Dinkgrave from his tached to the wagon ran away, throwing Dinkgrave from his soul, causing the accidental discharge of his own pistol, by

## THE FIRE AT BOSTON.

THE SALVAGE GREATER THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED-HOUGHTON & OSGOOD'S LOSS-MEAGRE INSUR-

ANCE REPORTS. The loss by the fire at Boston on Sunday night is now estimated at about \$1,000,000. The salvage on the contents of some of the buildings will be greater than at first feared. Messrs. Houghton & Osgood suffer much iess than if the fire had occurred earlier in the season, as their stock had been reduced by unusually large sales. The reports of losses by insurance companies are very meagre.

ESTIMATING THE DAMAGE. THE BUILDINGS BUENED AND THEIR OCCUPANTS-ESTIMATED LOSSES AND SOME OF THE INSUR-

Boston, Dec. 29 .- The fire burned during the whole of to-day in the ruins of the buildings destroyed on Sunday night. The firemen were at work extinguishing the concealed flames, and in tearing down dangerous portions of the buildings, and in saving what could possibly be saved. Late in the afternoon eight steamers were playing upon the debris between the buildings on Federal and Devonshire-sts. The streets were crowded with people outside the line of ropes established by the police. A meeting of the fire underwriters was held this afternoon at the headquarters of the Boston Fire Underwriters' Union, to adjust the losses. It was stated concerning the amount of loss sustained by Rand, Avery & Co., that considerable damage to the stock had been done, but the machinery had been little injured.

The amount of insurances on the entire premises is \$222,918, which is divided among eighty com-

It is impossible to give a complete list of the in urance on property at present. Rice, Kendall & Co. are insured in some companies which have no agency in this State, and a large part of the insurance papers of Houghton, Osgood & Co. are locked

up in their safe, which is still in the smoking ruins. The entire losses by the fire are now estimated at \$1,000,000. The vaults of the North National Bank were opened this morning, and the contents found to be unipjured. Following are the buildings destroyed or severely injured, together with a list of their occupants:

THE BURNED BUILDINGS.

Nos. 91 and 95 Federal-st., owned by the heirs of John T. Bigelow; value, \$72,000; destroyed. It was occupied by Rice, Kendall & Co., paper; Ashton Valve Company; Ephraim Baker, bookbinder; S. K. Abbot, bookbinder; Thomas Y. Crowell, binder ; D. Faulkner & Co., wool dealers.

Franklin Building, corner of Federal and Franklin-sts., was not destroyed, but was badly secrebed and flooded with water. It is owned by the beirs of George T. Bigelow. It was occupied by Rand & Avery, printers; the Dillingham Paper Company; Schenek & Co., paper; James S. Monroe, paper; and John Carter & Co., paper; all of whom

Cathedral Building, at Devenshire and Franklinsts., was owned by the heirs of Isaac Kirby, and was valued at \$325,000, and was insured for \$250,000. It was in the rear of the Rice, Kendall & Co, building, from which the fire caught. It was occupied by the North National Bank; John Dillingham, paper; C. E. Perry, paper-cutting machines; S. D. Warren &Co., paper; W. Brown & Co., printers; the Heliotype Printing Company; and Houghton, Osgood & Co., publishers of The Atlantic Monthly The lower floor was occupied by Claffin & Brown, paper; McGrath Brothers, boots and shoes; and on the ground-floor, on Devonshire-st., the front was occupied as a union express office, by some 100 com-The losses in this building, outside of Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s, are estimated at \$150,000.

The iron-front building adjoining and facing Winthrop-square was next destroyed. It was owned by H. N. Hunnewell, and was insured for \$70,000. The occupants were Pierce, Hardy & Co. woodlens; Davis, Lake & Atlen, clothing; Spalding & Tewksbury, paper; Moore, Smith & Co., hats; Benjamin Callender & Co., cutlery; George Foster and Moses E. Osgood; who are all losers.

THE PRINCIPAL LOSSES. Much delay is experienced in arriving at a definite statement of the losses and insurance, but the princinal losses are distributed af follows:

Rice, Kendall & Co., \$150,000, on which there is insurance of \$180,000.

The Cathedral Building, occupied by them; less \$100,000 to \$125,000: insurance \$250,000. Houghton, Osgood, & Co., estimate their loss at

Houghton, Osgood, & Co., estimate their loss at \$100,000 on the stock and \$50,000 on heliotypes, and their insurance at \$75,000.

Rand, Avery & Co., printers, lose about \$75,000, and are fully insured. Messrs, Scribner, G. P. Putnam's Sons, and other New-York publishers lose considerable in sheets printed by this firm.

S. D. Warren & Co., paper dealers, in the Cathedral Building, lose \$50,000 on stock; insured.

Claffin & Brown, paper, lose \$75,000; partially insured.

Bigelow estate loses about \$75,000.

The Bigelow estate loses about \$70,000.

The Bigelow estate loses \$10,000; insured.

T. Y. Crowell, bookbinder, loses \$40,000; insured for \$30,000.

S. K. Abbott, binder, loses \$20,000; insurance The Ashton Valve Company lose \$8,000; fully

msured.

Mr. Brigham, the publisher, over Houghton, Osgood, & Co.'s store, loses \$10,000; no insurance.

INSURANCE LOSSES. WHAT COULD BE LEARNED IN THE NEW-YORK

OFFICES-REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

The losses caused by the fire, so far as onid be learned here, fall lightly upon the insurance ompanies of this city. Many of them have small risks either upon the buildings destroyed or upon the stocks of some of the occupants. The risks appear to have been distributed among a very large number of companies, owing partly, it is said, to the hazardous character of the

property.

The loss fulls heaviest, it is believed, upon the Boston local companies, although the foreign companies having agencies there share in the burden. The highest loss to any one company, so far as was ascertained yesterday, had insurance on the property burned amounting to \$32,000. The New-York managers of the company said yesterday that they expected this to be a total loss. The ompany, moreover, had \$5,000 insurance on a stock of goods in an adjoining building, which was reported to be damaged slightly by smoke and water. At the utmost the company's loss will not exceed \$37,000, and probably not \$33,000. The Boston agency of the Royal Insurance Company reports directly to the home office, but the New-York managers vesterday expressed the opinion that the com pany's loss would not be over \$15,000. The loss of the North British is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000 The Imperial and the Northern had each risks of \$7,500 but at their offices in this city it was said yesterday that there might be some salvage; that the loss could not exceed in any event \$15,000 for the two companies. The Scottish Commercial, which was reported to have suf-fered a loss of \$15,000, had no insurance upon the pro-

The New-York agent of La Caisse Generale refused yesterda; to give any particulars of the loss suffered by nat company. It is believed, however, to be small and to have been risked entirely on the buildings. The agent said that the company would not have lost over \$20,000 if the whole block had been burned. La Confi-

PARTIAL LIST OF LOSING COMPANIES.

Press reports from Boston of insurances on the buildings and stock destroyed or damaged by the fire. They do not profess to be complete, and in some instances they

appear erroneous:
American, Newark \$5,000
Astoria, Now-York 2,500
Buffalo, Buffalo 5,000
Clinton, New-York 3,750
Clinton, New-York 3,750
Clinton, New-York 3,750
Clinton, New-York 1,300
Commerce, Albany 1,500
Commercial Union,
London 2,500
Exchange, N. Y. 2,500
Exchange, N. Y. 2,500
Exchange, N. Y. 2,500
Farragut, N. Y. 5,000
Frankin, Phila 2,500
Frankin, Phila 22,500
German-American, New-York 2,500
German-Ameri Firemens, N. Y.
Franklin, Phila.
Gerard, Phila.
German-American,
New-York.
Gertuania, N. Y.
Globe, N. Y.
Greenwich, N. Y.
Guardian, N. Y.
Hamilton, N. Y.
Hoffman, N. Y. | Hamilton, N. Y. 2,500 |
| Hofman, N. Y. 2,500 |
| Home, N. Y. 5,000 |
| Howard, N. Y. 2,500 |
| Humboldt, Newark 5,000 |
| Ins. Co. of Penn. 5,000 |
| Ins. Co. of N. Am. 10,000 |
| Imperial, Lendon. 5,000 |
| Kutckerbocker, N. Y. 2,500 |
| Liverpool and London don & Globe, Liv. 22,500 | | Tradesmens, N. Y. 5,000 | Union, Newark 5,000 | United Firemens, Phila 5,000 | Western Assurance, Carada 2,500 | Williamsburg City, Brooklyn 7,500 |

HOUGHTON & OSGOOD'S LOSS. FORTUNATE TIME FOR THE FIRE-THE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED BY SALES-NO INTERRUP-

A. F. Houghton, manager of the agency in this city of Hougaton, Osgood & Co., in Astor-place, had little information to give yesterday about the fire that had destroyed the headquarters of the firm in Boston the previous night. He said that all the facts about the fire that he knew were contained in a dispatch from the firm worded as follows:

Our Boston office completely burnt, but only bound stock consumed. Plates and sheet stock safe at Riverside. Notify the trade and the press that we will be ready for business in three days.

Mr. Houghton then said: "If ever fires are

fortuate this has happened at a fortunate time, for our stock of bound books in Boston must have been low in consequence of the large sales before Christmas. If the tire had taken place a fortnight ago it would have increased our loss probably a hundred thousand dollars beyond what it will be now. We usually carry stock worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000. But our sales of books this year have been so enormous that I presume the stock was a little thinned out. I haven't the figures to make a calculation, but I have no doubt that our sales have been a million dollars more this year than they were last. We occupied a second and third floor of the Cathedral Building in Boston. We had our cinef office there, and there stored our stock of books. The Heliotype Company, which had offices above ours, had no business connection with our firm, although Mr. Osgood has money invested in stock of the Heliotype Company. The business of the firm of Houghton, Osgood & Co. will not be embarrassed in the least oy the fire. It has a large quantity of books in this store and also at the store of Lee, Shepard & Di lingham in Broadway. I have sent word to the American News Company that they can be supplied with books of the firm here for a lew days. The stock of the firm, I believe, was mily meured. I do not know the amount of the insurance, nor the names of companies which will suffer a loss.

Members of the firms of G. P. Putnam's Sons and Charles Seribner's Sons stated yesterday that their firms our stock of bound books in Boston must have been suffer a loss.

Members of the firms of G. P. Putnam's Sons and Charles Scribner's Sons stated yesterday that their firms had had no property destroyed in Boston by the fire, as reported in the press dispatches. The wholesale paper dealers of Boston who had their stock destroyed have

## EXPLOSION AT A FLOUR MILL.

xplosion at 9:30 a. m. to-day at the Æina Flouring Mills in this city. The neighborhood for two blocks round was filled with splinters, bricks and fragments of iron. The adjacent buildings were considerably shatstrojed. The total damage will amount to about \$25,000. The dome of the boiler fell on the roof of the third floor. Raedder, the engineer, is missing from the mili; it is supposed that his body will be found in some building adjacent. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. In the street a lady was slightly injured by a failing brick.

THE NEW STATE TREASURER'S STAFF.

ALBANY, Dec. 29 .- State Treasurer Wenicil has made the following appointments: Deputy-William H. Smyth Cashier-Richard G. Milks.

Bookkeeper-Theodore Mosher. Cheek Clerk-C. E. Woodroff. Warrant Clerk and Messenger-A. Kirk Pruyn. EARTHQUAKE IN DAKOTA.

shaken by an earthquake at 12:30 o'clock night. The shock lasted about a minute Hundreds of persons sleeping were awakened by the convulsion which was lively while it lasted. Fort Sully reports a similar visitation.

# ALABAMA SOLVENT AGAIN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29 .- Money to meet he interest on the 1st of January, 1880, on State of Alasama bonds is on deposit with the Importers' and Tradvarious places designated for payment of interest in this state.

SUGGESTED FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Boston, Dec. 29.-A special dispatch from Concord to The Journal says a member of Congress states that it has been decided to present the name and urge the appointment of Calet Justice Charles Dee, of New-Hampshire, to a position on the bench of the Su-preme Court of the United States.

#### AN ARKANSAS POLITICIAN KILLED. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.-N. D. Sadler,

inte member of the Legislature from Franklin County was murdered at his home yesterday by some persons GOVERNOR VAN ZANDT ACCEPTS.

## NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29 .- Governor Van Zandt has accepted the appointment of Minister to Russia, which was recently tendered him.

AN OFFICER CAUGHT EVADING DUTY. Police Commissioners MacLean and Voorhis uade a tour of inquiry on Saturday night called away on other business, Commissioner MacLean

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. AN INNOVATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29,—The Cotton Exchange school to-day, by a vote of 109 to 78, to begin "future"

PAYING LAST HONORS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 29.—The remains of Major Vade Hampton, Jr., were brought here to-day, to be interred a Trinity churchyard. THE HAYDEN CASE RESUMED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—The Hayden trial ras resumed to-day. Mr. Hayden was placed on the stand or cross-examination.

LABORERS RE-EMPLOYED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—A large number of the metabalics and laborers recently discharged from Rideau Hall have been relustated on half time.

Hall have been reinstated on half time.

THE CONEY ISLAND LITHGATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Argument is in progress before the Special Term on a motion for a change of venue in the aut for the poisession of a large portion of coney Island.

of venue in the suit to the possession of venue is the MORRISTOWN DISPUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 29.—The water trouble has been referred to a special committee, with power to take such measures as it may deen expedient to protect the interests of the town.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 29.—A company has been formed in Amberst called the "Cumberland Meas and Produce Company," under the Joint Stock Company as, for the purpose of exporting meat, live stock, and agricultural produce to Excitand.

Ergiand. A CANADIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—An application will be made to Parliament to amend the act relating to the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railroat Company by extending the line to complete their road from Stanbridge cast to the Province line.

## THE SCOTCH CALAMITY.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE. THIRTEEN GIRDERS OF THE BRIDGE GONE-A HUR-RICANE BLOWING AT THE TIME.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29, 1879. The train which fell into the Tay left Edinburgh at 4:15 in the afternoon. It consisted of four thirdclass cars, one first-class and one second-class and the brakemen's van car. At the last station before entering the bridge the tickets were taken, and the train was then crowded.

the roofs of the carriages, pieces of the bridge and articles of wearing apparel, are coming ashore. The entire thirteen girders of the long central spans of the bridge are gone. The night was one of bright moonlight, but the wind was blowing a hurricane.

A RAILROAD MANAGER'S REPORT. The manager of the North British Railway, telegraphing from Leuchars at 4 o'clock this morning, said: "Several large girders, along with the last train from Edinburgh, were precipitated into the river last night. There were nearly 300 passengers, beside the company's servants, all of whom are believed to have perished."

A GREAT FALL.

A dispatch from Edinburgh, dated at 4 o'clock this morning, said: "The portion of the bridge which fell consisted of several large superincumbent girders at the central and navigable portion of the givers at the central and navigable portion of the river, which averages from 40 to 45 feet in depth. The train would fall about 88 feet before reaching the water. Some time elapsed before the nature of the disaster was ascertained. The damage to the wires on the bridge and the badness of the weather interfered with the transmission of the news, and it is unknown whether the girders were blown down before the train entered the bridge or were carried away with it, and it will probably never be ascertained, as there are no survivors."

CONFECTIVES AT DUNDER.

CONJECTURES AT DUNDEE. A telegram from Dundee states that only fifty-six passenger tickets were taken up at the last stopping place; but these do not account for the number of young children requiring no tickets, nor for the number of railway employés or passengers for Broughty Ferry, whose tickets were not taken up. However, if this statement is correct, it is evident that the loss of life has been greatly overestimated.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE OF THE LOST. A dispatch from Dundee to the Press Association sserts that the number of lives lost by the Tay Bridge disaster does not exceed 90. This is probably an underestimate.

The bodies of six of the victims have been re-

The bodies of six of the victims have been recovered.

The Provost of Dundee and a party of citizens who accompanied him in a steamer to the scene of the disaster have returned to that city. A search was made about the bridge in small boats, but no trace of any survivors could be found. The gap in the bridge is about half a mile long, comprising eleven of the longest spans, each 245 feet in length, and one span of 145 feet in length. The bridge was about two miles long, and had 85 spans, the widest being those of 245 feet. At the highest point it was 130 feet above high water.

of 245 feet. At the highest point it was 130 feet above high water.

The Government has sent two inspectors to ascertan the particulars of of the Tay Bridge disaster, and has also directed a formal inquiry into the occurrence. Divers have thus far been mable to discover the wrecked train. Hey will make another effort to-day. The piace where the train sank is full of quicksands, and if the bodies of the drowned are not recovered within a few days they will become imbedded, with the cars, beyond recovery. The Queen has telegraphed to the Provost of Jundee tendering her condolence with the be-

in a badly mutilated condition.

The railway authorities last evening estimated the total number of lives lost at seventy-five. THE LATEST CALCULATION.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1879. Various accounts agree in placing the total loss of life by the Tay disaster at unnety. THE WRECKED BRIDGE DESCRIBED.

THE EXTENT OF THE GREAT STRUCTURE-ITS LEAD-ING PEATURES. The great bridge across the mouth or frith of the River Tay was constructed to shorten the railroad journey between Edinburgh, Dundee and other in the Northwest of Scotland. By means of the bridge, the distance by rail from Edinburgh to Dundee was reduced to thirty-seven miles thereby obviating a long detour by way of Perth. Ac last year, an agreement was entered into in May, 1871, between the North British Railway Company and Charles De Bergue, of London, an experienced bridge not take an active part in its construction. His

river this great height was not required, and the piers were therefore kept much lower, the top of the stans in this part being level with the bottom of the stans in this part being level with the bottom of the stans in this part being level with the bottom of the stage ones, and the rails being laid on cross steepers resting on top of the girders. In this manner the radway formed an unbroken line, while there seemed to be a step in the girders—a circumstance when puzzice many, the awaik on the structure showed them that the engines had not by any means to perform the wonderful acroints feats which a view from a distance would lead one to expect.

Last year, on Priday, May 31, the formal opening for passenger and general traffic of the Tay Bridge took place, with a display of ceremonial by no means out of place in connection with the successful completion of one of the greatest engineering enterprises, ever undertaken. The estuary of a large and swift-flowing river has been spanned at a point where it is nearly two miles in width; and this has been accomptish doy methods which are novel in the construction of bridges of such great length, but which have been so shiftly employed that emmense strength has been secured, along with, and almost as a consequence of, great economy of material. The bridge bridge really for traffic, invitations were issued to the leading nublemen and gentlemen in Great Britain Interested in railway matters, and to several civic officials, special trains from Edinburgh and Glaszow convered the invited guests to Leuchars junction, and from thence to Newport. The train which crossed the bridge went only fast enough to exhibit the stability of the noble structure, and quite slow enough to enable the guests to command a leisurely view of the magnificent scenery of the estuary of the Tay, seen in all the radiant loveliness of a bright Summer day, with the smooth, swift river rolling far beneath. About the centre of the bridge, at the widest spans, the train perceptibly slowed, and the occupan